

papers, increasing the duty on cigar bands 3 cents a pound and decreasing to a slight extent the rates on cigar flaps and labels, was also agreed to without much debate. By this plan picture post cards were taken out of this paragraph and placed in a new one at a rate of 13 cents a pound and 25 per cent ad valorem, as against 5 cents a pound and 25 per cent ad valorem. It was explained that the German manufacturers were driving the American post card people out of business.

Senator Bristow of Kansas held up the committee's new proposal, reading the papers of various kinds on the ground that in his opinion it would operate as an increase over the Dingley rate on common, typewriter paper. This contention was denied by Mr. Smoot.

An amendment by Mr. Bristow reducing the rate on typewriter paper of 13 cents a pound and 25 per cent ad valorem to 2 cents a pound and the same ad valorem was voted by Mr. Bristow, Beveridge, Brown, Burkett, Burton, Curtis, Cummins, Crawford, Nelson, Clapp and La Follette.

Glass Schedule Passed.

This over, the paper schedule was temporarily laid aside and the glass schedule resumed. The committee's amendment reducing the average rates on common window glass immediately met opposition from Senator Scott of West Virginia, Dick of Ohio and Oliver of Pennsylvania, who held that it was too low and would tend to drive the glass manufacturers of the country out of business. They were already in a precarious condition, these senators asserted.

Senator McCumber defended these rates on behalf of the committee, asserting that the reason the glass men were in trouble was not traceable to the tariff, but due to the cut-throat competition they were maintaining toward each other. Mr. Cummins advocated the lower duties on the ground that there was no importation of this kind of glass.

"Where does the senator get that information?" asked Mr. Oliver of Mr. Cummins. "If he has been to the glass works that there has been no importation of the glass he refers to."

"Probably the senator from Pennsylvania has not gone to the right source," suggested Mr. Cummins.

"Probably the senator from Iowa has not gone to the right source," emphatically retorted the Pennsylvania senator.

"Perhaps the senator from Pennsylvania hasn't inquired about it at all," came back Mr. Cummins, and the matter was dropped.

Brown Rakes Paper Trust.
Denouncing as inexcusable and indefensible any proposition of the finance committee to increase the low rate fixed by the House bill for the protection of the print paper industry, Senator Brown declared that that industry needs no protection.

"These paper mills, he insisted, have an advantage over every foreign print mill, whether it is in Scandinavia, Germany or Canada."

"Canada is our only competitor in this market," said Mr. Brown. "The seas and the inferior product of other countries than Canada make it impossible for the United States against all competition worth mentioning."

"This question depends on the cost of production at home and abroad. If foreigners can manufacture print paper for less than it costs Americans that amendment of the finance committee might find justification. If the fact be, as I shall prove it, that print paper can be made and is being made at a less cost here than elsewhere, then any duty which amounts to wholly wrong in principle and utterly unendurable and extortionate in practice."

"Canada had an investigation into the subject in 1901. The testimony in that investigation showed that the American mills had an advantage of \$5 per ton in the cost of production of print paper. Following that report the manufacturers of Canada petitioned their government to continue the 25 per cent ad valorem duty on paper imports."

"Our consul in the province of Quebec reported that the laborers in the Canadian mills receive as high, if not higher, wages than those in American mills. It is undisputed by the testimony taken by this committee that many of the workmen in the Canadian mills are American citizens and receive higher wages than when in the United States."

Thousands Injured by Extortion.
"In 50 news print paper mills in this country," he said, "there are 10,440 employees, while the newspapers and periodicals using their output employ 145,000 persons. Every one of these newspaper employees has been affected by the increase in the rate of paper which has taken place in the last few years."

The print paper mills in 1908 had an annual pay roll of \$10,300,000, while the pay roll of the newspapers and periodicals in 1905 was \$108,940,100.

The testimony before the House committee, said Mr. Brown, at the International Paper Company itself went into Canada and purchased a large amount of print paper to keep the American publishers from bankruptcy. It was they paroled out among their foreign customers.

"Because of this purchase of foreign paper the trust had too great a supply on hand and was compelled to shut down twenty-four paper machines while the surplus was being consumed by American presses. And the protected laborers on the twenty-four machines were compelled to find other jobs."

Epitome of Argument.
Senator Brown drew the following conclusions at the end of his argument: "Our pulp wood supply is nearly exhausted. The pulp wood supply of Canada is apparently inexhaustible. Free pulp wood would tend to conserve our pulp wood. The production cost of print paper is less in the United States than it is in Canada. A ton of news print paper costs in Canada \$2.54 to manufacture; in the United States it costs \$2.74 per ton. The print paper market is controlled in the United States by a combination of whatever duty the law may fix will assist the combination in that control in violation of the law of competition to the injury and outrage of the public. By reason of such control the cost of print paper to the consumer has been arbitrarily advanced to an unreasonable and unconscionable profit to the manufacturer. Print paper advanced from \$38 in 1907 to \$42 and \$50 per ton in 1908. The importation of print for all time has been negligible. The proposition to duty on pulp and print paper is therefore not necessary for protective purposes nor useful for revenue purposes. It is therefore an outlaw duty and should be struck from the tariff bill. All of the finance committee's recommendations yesterday afternoon in the zinc schedule were ultimately agreed to, and the paragraph as to the zinc schedule was adopted. A number of the committee amendments of miscellaneous character were presented just before adjournment and some of them were acted upon."

BROWN OFFERS AMENDMENT.
Would Change Constitution So as Only to Affect Incomes.
That "Congress shall have power to lay and collect direct taxes upon income, without apportionment among the several states according to population," is the subject of an amendment to the Constitution proposed in a resolution submitted to the Senate today by Senator Brown.

The resolution provides for the submission of the question to the legislatures of the several states for their approval, as suggested by the President. It was referred to the committee on finance.

Senator McCumber of Mississippi suggested that if the reference to direct taxes were stricken out it would accomplish the purpose of the resolution, which would mean the levying of other taxes on the same line instead of confining it to incomes alone.

Agreeing with Mississippi, Mr. Brown said his purpose was to confine the tax to incomes.

Two Army Officers Retired.
Two more officers of the army have been placed on retired list. They are Maj. Richard W. Johnson of the Medical Corps, stationed at St. Louis, who was disqualified for promotion and First Lieut. Henry L. Harris, Jr., of the 34 Field Artillery, stationed at Fort Hancock, N. J., who was disabled in the line of duty.

WELCH NOT TO COME

Unable to Take a Culture From Early.

PROPOSITION TO BULKLEY

Early and His Counsel Evidently Not in Accord.

PLANNING TRIP TO NEW YORK

Metropolitan Health Officials Said to Be Willing to Authorize Admission of Alleged Leper.

Health Officer Woodward, Attorney Benjamin S. Minor and others who are interested in the settlement of the problem of releasing John R. Early, who is in quarantine as a leper, in order that he may be taken to New York, have been much disappointed to learn that Dr. William H. Welch of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, will be unable to come here today and take a culture from the man who has claimed so much attention since last August. It was confidently expected by friends of Early that Dr. Welch would come here this morning and take the culture in order that the quarantined man might be taken to New York before the close of the week. Dr. Welch, however, sent word that he would be unable to make the test, having arranged to sail for Europe Saturday.

The message received from Dr. Welch was not only disappointing, but it necessitated another conference between Dr. Woodward, Attorney Minor, Dr. Woodward, spent some time Tuesday afternoon in conversation with Early, counsel for the latter not being present. They went over the whole case, Early submitting two propositions to the health officer, and the conclusion was reached that Dr. Welch would be satisfactory. Just that proposition was submitted neither Dr. Woodward nor Dr. Woodward would disclose. Early made it clear, however, that he wanted the troublesome question settled before the end of this month.

"And," he said to a Star reporter after the conference was held, "I intend to have it settled before the time indicated. It settled before the time indicated."

He still insists that his fight is being made for his family and his liberty, and says he will insist that he be given his rights.

"I am willing to submit to any reasonable proposition," he declared, "and want to go away from here in the proper manner. If I have a fair examination and am declared a leper I am willing to submit to the test and to be taken to the other hand. I am not a leper I am going to demand my rights."

Proposition to Bulkley.
Early said his conversation with the health officer was a serious one and they reached a satisfactory understanding. Last evening he was surprised to learn that Dr. Welch could not come to make the test. Attorney Minor went over the case again yesterday and communicated to Dr. Woodward Bulkley of New York that Dr. Welch would be unable to make the test. It is understood that he also submitted to Dr. Bulkley a proposition to have the test made by one or more physicians connected with the public health and marine hospital service. Dr. Walter H. Wyman, surgeon general, in charge of that service, it is believed, is to select those who are to take the culture should the proposition be acceptable to Dr. Bulkley.

Dr. Milton J. Rosenau, in charge of the laboratory work under Dr. Wyman, will, it is thought, be selected to conduct the examination. It is to be feared that with leprosy and is regarded as being one of the best qualified men in the service for the work. As soon as a response is received from Dr. Bulkley to the letter mailed him yesterday something definite will be determined. It is said that the agreement reached by Early and Health Officer Woodward provides that the former is to be permitted to leave here as soon as the culture has been taken, provided the proper authorization is received from the New York health officials.

Early upset some of the plans suggested this afternoon by declaring that he would not submit to an examination by a surgeon of the marine hospital service. "I will never willingly give up a drop of my blood to any government physician," he said.

New York Officials Willing.
The latest information from New York is to the effect that Health Officer Woodward may get the proper authorization upon application for it. Health Commissioner Darlington and Sanitary Commissioner Bensen having so stated, and friends of Early can see no reason why Dr. Woodward should hesitate to communicate with those officials. Early reiterates the statement that he is an "undesirable citizen" here and thinks the officials should be anxious to get rid of him. As matters now stand, it is hoped of an early solution of the trouble and confidently expects he will be in the skin and bones of the New York city, under treatment within a short while.

It is more than probable that friends of Early and the health officials will abandon the idea of taking Early to New York in an automobile, as was intended. Officials of the public health and marine hospital service there will be in difficulty encountered in the matter of taking Early to New York. All that is necessary, they say, is the permission from the authorities to allow him to travel. Whether he will be taken in a passenger coach or a box car is a detail that has not yet been determined, nor is it likely to be determined until it is certain he is going to be taken away, and there seems to be no doubt that he will go.

Box Car May Be Used.
Persons interested in the transportation of Early to New York are inclined to think he will be taken there in a box car. Such a car, it is stated, can be comfortably arranged and attached to a fast train. Early will offer no objection to going in such a car, it is stated, and friends will go with him. Capt. T. Seaver, superintendent of the Federal Prison at Leavenworth, Kan., who has taken so deep an interest in Early, will probably accompany him and will be out of the jurisdiction. He hopes to return here in a day, however, and will make an effort to have a jury give him redress for his alleged wrongs.

WANT SYLVESTER AGAIN.
Police Chiefs Favor His Re-Election as President of Association.
Buffalo, N. Y., June 17.—There was no meeting today of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the day being devoted to pleasure. This morning the visiting delegates, with the members of their families, were taken for a boat ride around Grand Island, in the Niagara river, and to Niagara Falls, where they were entertained at a banquet. The election of officers for the next convention was deferred until Saturday.

The feeling among the delegates appears to be that Maj. Richard Sylvester of Washington, D. C., should be re-elected president.

Home Demolished During Prayer.
JOPLIN, Mo., June 17.—During the violent windstorm five miles south of Joplin last night the home of Andrew McCormick was demolished while the family was gathered in prayer. The roof was blown off and Mr. McCormick was blown to the ground. The house, where his body was found, five McCormick children, ranging in age from seven to twenty-one years, were injured, none seriously.

MONDAY, JUNE 21, BUTTON DAY. Let Us Sell You a Button for the Children's Playground Fund.

FRIDAY SHOE BARGAINS

Entirely Out-of-the-Ordinary!

OME extraordinary favorable purchases from overstocked factories—with the forced sale of an immense accumulation of Broken Shoe Sizes—left by the very busy selling of the past few weeks—make tomorrow

THE BANNER SHOE FRIDAY OF THE YEAR!

Extraordinary Bargains in Women's Low Shoes.

Actual \$5 Finest Low Shoes at \$2
Very swaggy, finest quality GREEN SUEDE Ankle-strap Pumps. Made by one of America's foremost shoe manufacturers. Only 75 pairs, all sizes. At 7th street store only tomorrow.

\$3 Brown and Gray Suede Low Shoes - \$1.69
About 100 pairs Hand-sewed Welt 2-eyel, Cool, Soft Suede Ties, in golden brown or London smoke. Nearly all sizes. At all stores Friday.

\$4 Swell Low Shoes \$2.95
3 styles of Modish Patent Colt and 3 styles of Demi Colt Low Shoes, all sizes. At 7th street store only tomorrow.

\$2.50 & \$3 Low Shoes \$1.95
Choice of over 35 kinds of Tan Ankle-strap Pumps and Ties, Little Boys' Black or Tan Low Shoes, Big and Patent Colt Pumps or Ties.

Men's \$3.50 & \$5 Low Shoes, \$2.95.
18 of the newest styles in Patent Kid, Patent Colt and Tan, Wine or Black Calf. This week.....\$2.95

Boys' & Girls' Tennis Oxfords, 49c
Rubber soled, canvas uppers, in 3 colors; all sizes.

Misses' \$2 Grade TAN OR BLACK Kid or Calf and Patent Leather Ties or Ankle-strap Pumps. Sizes to 2. \$1.39

Broken Shoe Sizes at Much Shattered Prices
On 7th Street Store Bargain Tables.

Women's \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50 Low Shoes, \$1.48
Broken sizes of 24 styles of Tan Calf, Brown Kid, Black Kid or Calf, Patent Colt, Patent Colt Low Shoes. Most any desired shape—with most any size and width in one style or another. Friday, 11-14.

Girls' and Boys' \$1.25 87c
to \$2 Grade Shoes at..

3 tablefuls of broken sizes, consisting in part of: Misses', Big Girls' and Children's Barefoot Sandals, Tan, Red, Black or Patent Leather Pumps and Ties, Little Boys' Black or Tan Low Shoes, Big and Little Boys' White Duck or Covert Cloth High or Low Shoes.

Former Prices: \$1.25 to \$2.

Men's \$2.50 Grade High and Low Shoes, \$1.95
15 neat styles in tan Russia or black calf or kid and patent calf. Durable "ENGLISH WELT" sole. This week.....\$1.95

Barefoot Sandals, 49c
Tan leather, solid soles, sizes up to 2.

Boys' \$2.50 Tan or Black Oxfords.
Stylish Blucher Oxfords; hand-sewed welt soles. 8 styles.....\$1.95

W.M. HAHN & CO.'S

Three Reliable Shoe Houses,

Cor. 7th and K Sts. N.W.
1914 and 1916 Pa. Ave. N.W.
233 Pa. Ave. S.E.

MILLIONS OF GALLONS SAVED

WATER WASTE IS STOPPED AT THE NAVY YARD.

District Is in Thousands of Dollars a Year as Result of Recent Investigation.

A reduction of 2,015,000 gallons in the average daily consumption of water at the navy yard has been accomplished, as the result of investigations recently made about the yard by the pitometer squad of the District water department.

At the meter rate at which water is sold in the District this amount of water would total \$20,419. In a year the saving would total \$20,419. As the water does not cost the District what it charges to individual consumers, the actual saving to the District is less than that figure.

The investigation which led to the reduction by half of the amount of water used in the navy yard was the subject of a recent special report made to Supt. W. A. McFarland of the water department by George C. Collins, assistant pitometer operator; and the report was today forwarded to Engineer Commissioner John J. McFarland.

The report shows that the first tests made with the use of the pitometer showed that the consumption of water at the yard was 9,700,000 gallons per day and that the rate was regarded as "abnormal." After describing the steps taken to find out in what parts of the yard there was the largest consumption of water the report continues:

"The final record, obtained May 13 and 14, 1909, showed that the total consumption of the yard to be 1,685,000 gallons per day, a saving of 2,015,000 gallons on the first record."

As shown above, the largest part of this is due to the condenser feed being closed, but the gas plant, cartridge case and blacksmith shops, formerly supplied with city water, are now fed from the river, so that they, too, aid materially in reducing the daily consumption."

Forwarding the report to the Engineer Commissioner, Supt. McFarland declares: "I am particularly gratified to report the hearty co-operation of Rear Admiral Leutze and other officials of the yard in securing these results. I would suggest that the formal thanks of the Commission be extended to Admiral Leutze for his co-operation."

"Messrs. Lanham and Collins of our department are entitled to much credit for the highly efficient manner in which the work was prosecuted."

Marriage Licenses.
Marriage licenses have been issued to the following: Horace Dulin and Elton Ronsaville. Albert T. Thompson and Augusta Jenkins.

Felix W. Martin and Etta V. Harris, both of Richmond, Va. Elias Williams and Mary E. Johnson. Clarence W. Mace and Bettie F. Carr. Robert Lomax and Mary Montague. Curtis R. Hughes of Norfolk, Va. and Lillian M. Smith of this city.

Edward Rausch of Baltimore, Md., and Anna Loeffer of this city. Alexander H. Wynkoop and Florence R. Leslie. Daniel F. Ross and Susie George. Lydon B. Jeffers of Swampscott, Mass. and Annie E. N. Horton of Lynn, Mass. Louis P. Cooke and Mamie K. Phillips. Stanley Bacon and Emily E. Taggart. Frank B. Gibson of Denver, Col., and Edith G. Swan of this city. John Lewis and Mary H. Dulaney. Joseph L. Symonds and Esther Sperling. Jewitt D. Spencer and Marie Thomas. Henry Sheppard and Bertha Banks, both of Bowie, Md.

William E. Harris of Easton, Md., and Bessie V. Gilbert of this city. Thomas Jordan and Lucy Campbell. James C. Darnall and Irene E. Knapp. Luchion Toller and Lula Lewis, both of Ashland, Va.

Ulysses G. Baumgardner and Eliza

beth M. Smith, both of Louisville, Ky. Charles H. Smith and Eleanor Turner. Augustine V. Joyner of Wise, N. C., and Rena G. Lassiter of Wake Forest, N. C.

Forrest L. Kirkpatrick of this city and Lottie M. Moody of Fairfax county, Va. James Waters and Eva Ennis. James Tolliver and Mabel Simms. Harry A. Phillips and Janet M. Reid, both of Baltimore, Md.

Bernard R. Jett and Mary H. McConnell. Harry T. Smith and Mary E. Freiberg, both of Baltimore, Md. Edgar H. Moore of Newport News, Va., and Sarah M. Hercules of this city. Wallace E. Colburn of Albion, N. Y., and May Blackmon of this city.

TRADE SECRETS NOT VIOLATED
DEMAND FOR FOREIGN WAGE INFORMATION DEFEATED.
Payne Blocks Efforts of Hull as Breach of Confidence—Motion Laid on Table.

A sharp contest developed in the House today over the motion of Representative Hull of Tennessee to call upon the State Department for information, gathered through diplomatic channels, in regard to wages and cost of production in foreign countries, except Germany.

Chairman Payne of the ways and means committee read a letter from Assistant Secretary Wilson stating that the department had no information which exactly would meet the request of the resolution.

Mr. Hull then offered amendments to make it clear that he desired the reports transmitted to the ways and means committee.

Mr. Payne opposed the request, saying that all members of the House were privileged to inspect the reports on the same conditions as those imposed on the committee, that of keeping them confidential. Some of the consular agents, Mr. Payne said, stated that the information was received under a pledge to regard the information as confidential.

"If we ever expect to show our face to the world and ask for further information we had better observe this condition," declared Mr. Payne.

A point of no return was reached as to the question when Mr. Hull moved to the Treasury Department, last Friday morning as Bright was alighting from a street car at the intersection of 8th street and New York avenue. He was knocked to the ground and was sustaining cuts and abrasions about the face, two ribs on his left side were fractured. He was arrested after an investigation by Bicycle policemen. The cause of the fall was not clear. Pending the calling of the case he is under \$300 bond.

SHAM ARMAGEDDON ON.
"German Red Fleet" to Fight Albin's True "Blues and Whites." LONDON, June 17.—The mobilization of the British fleet for the annual maneuvers was practically completed this morning. Something like 350 warships are now making their way to their respective stations.

The maneuvers will be secret. The general scheme is understood to be a repetition of the plan of last year, which, however, resulted in a fiasco, as, owing to fog, the opposing fleets never came into contact.

The forces this year are divided into red, white and blue fleets. The red fleet is the German force assigned to a position on the east coast of Scotland. Its duty is to bring the white or North sea fleet into action before the latter can effect a junction with the blue fleet, which is patrolling the west coast of Scotland. A condition of the maneuvers is that the white fleet can only move through Pentland firth or southward by way of Dover straits. Fifteen flag officers are engaged. Vice Admiral Sir William Henry May is in supreme command.

RUN DOWN BY AN AUTO, MAY DIE

WALTER KELLY SUSTAINS COMPOUND FRACTURE OF SKULL.

George B. Chipman, Who Was at Wheel of the Car Under \$5,000 Bond.

George B. Chipman, manager of the branch office here of a firm of New York stock brokers, is under bond in the sum of \$5,000 pending the outcome of injuries sustained by Walter Kelly of 500 8th street southwest. Mr. Chipman's address is given as 1728 Lamont street.

Kelly, it is stated, was struck and knocked down by an automobile driven by Chipman about 4:10 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the intersection of 7th and M streets. At the Homeopathic Hospital, where Kelly is a patient, it was explained today that his condition is critical.

The accident occurred while Chipman was proceeding to the base ball park. He was moving north along 7th street in rear of a street car. As M street was nearest the motor car was steered to the left side of the car and struck Kelly, who was crossing the street. Kelly fell, striking on the right side of his head with considerable force.

Taken to Hospital.
Policemen Carlin and Seger of the second precinct were nearby at the time. They accompanied the injured man to the hospital in the Chipman car. The surgeons found that the patient had a compound fracture of the skull, and an operation was performed in an effort to relieve the pressure on the brain. Up to a late hour today Kelly had not regained consciousness.

Capt. Getts of the second precinct requested \$1,000 bail from Chipman. This security held good until this morning, when the bond was substituted.

It was explained that Kelly was crossing the street with a ball of yarn for his fellow-workmen on a new building when he was struck. He is twenty-five years of age and the son of Michael Kelly, a grocer.

Chauffeur Held Under Bond.
Joseph Getts, employed as chauffeur by a local automobile agency, it is alleged, ran an automobile against Jacob Bright of 1714 9th street, an engineer in the Treasury Department, last Friday morning as Bright was alighting from a street car at the intersection of 8th street and New York avenue. He was knocked to the ground and was sustaining cuts and abrasions about the face, two ribs on his left side were fractured. Getts was arrested after an investigation by Bicycle policemen. The cause of the fall was not clear. Pending the calling of the case he is under \$300 bond.

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New Comet Discovered.
BOSTON, June 17.—A telegram has been received at the Harvard University observatory from Zacheus Daniel of Princeton observatory stating that a comet discovered by him June 15 in right ascension 1 hour 39 minutes 54 seconds and declension plus 25 degrees 55 minutes. The comet is visible with a small telescope and has a motion rapidly northerly.

Philpsborn

THE OUTER GARMENT SHOP
608 TO 614 ELEVENTH STREET

Tub Dresses, \$5.00.

Worth to \$12.50.

137 Dresses, including lace-trimmed styles of batiste, and Tailored Street Frocks of linene, chambray, percale, etc. Well made and good fitting garments—very unusual value.

Sample Waists, \$3.95.

Worth Up to \$12.00.

Lingerie Waists of mull and batiste, trimmed with elegant imported laces, embroideries and medallions. Also some of net, chiffon and pongee. Size 36 only.

Linen Suits, \$11.50.

Worth Up to \$18.00.

Made of imported French linen—thoroughly shrunken—by man tailors. Smart tailor-made models—in black, navy, natural, white and pastel shades.

Walking Skirts, \$5.95.

Worth Up to \$12.00.

All sizes in Fine Voile or Panama Walking Skirts—black only. A special purchase from one of our best factories.

Dresses, \$11.50.

Worth Up to \$25.00.

Nearly two hundred Dresses—all sizes—of French linen, pongee, taffeta and foulard. Newest models—a special purchase.

Tailored Suits, \$14.75.

Worth Up to \$38.00.

A collection of nearly one hundred and fifty Cloth Suits—our regular stock—heretofore sold at \$25, \$30, \$35 and \$38. A splendid variety of colors in all sizes.

Women's Coats,

\$7.50 to \$15.00.

Nearly three hundred Coats reduced one-third and one-half. Pongee, taffeta, serge, shepherd check and lace braid—all sizes, all lengths—suitable for all purposes.

State Plainly

—to your grocer that you must have Cream Blend Flour. Remember, you're assured a brand that is absolutely without a peer when you insist on having

Cream Blend FLOUR
AT YOUR GROCER'S.

B. B. Earnshaw & Bro.
Wholesalers, 1108, 1107, 1106 11th St. S.E.

COULD GOOD TO HER

(Continued from First Page.)

ber, The witness said he was under no financial obligation to Mr. Gould.

Rebuked by the Court.
In endeavoring to get several letters in evidence which would impeach the credibility of the witness, Mr. Shearn contended that it was a case of blackmailing this suit," shouted Mr. Shearn, the defendant's counsel, at Mr. Gould, who was pressing the admission of the letters. Mr. Shearn promptly demanded an apology.

"I don